THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1007.] SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1802. [VOLUME XVI.

Second ~~FIRST~~ NOTICE.

In the case of Hezekiah L. Wight, and Benjamin Harris,

BANKRUPTS.

WHEREAS a commission of Bankruptcy founded upon the statute of the Congress of the United States, passed the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against *Hezekiah L. Wight*, and *Benjamin Harris*, Merchants, under the firm of *WIGHT & HARRIS*, of the city of Richmond, in the Eastern district of Virginia, and they have been declared Bankrupts; they the said *Hezekiah L. Wight* and *Benjamin Harris*, are hereby required to surrender themselves to us the undersigned commissioners, in the said commission named, on Monday the 7th day of June instant, and on Saturday the 19th day of June instant, and on Wednesday the 14th day of July next, at four o'clock in the afternoon of each of the said days, at the Eagle Tavern in the City of Richmond aforesaid, and make a full disclosure and discovery of their estate and effects: when and where the creditors of the said Bankrupts are to come prepared to prove their debts; at the second meeting to choose assignees; and at the last meeting the said Bankrupts are required to finish their examination.

And at the said last meeting, any of the creditors of the said Bankrupts may be heard before the said commissioners against the making or allowing of a certificate to the judge of the said district to entitle the said Bankrupts to a certificate of discharge.

All persons indebted to the said Bankrupts, or who may have any of their effects, are to pay or deliver the same to such persons *only* as the commissioners shall appoint.

Charles Spencer,
M. M. Myers,
Neil M'Coull, } Commiss.

City of Richmond, June 2d, 1802.

[ERRATA in the above advertisement, as published in our last.—In the 18th line for "Saturday the 12th day of June, instant,"—read "Saturday the *Nineteenth* day of June, instant"

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Austin & Anderson,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin.
Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

Land for Sale.

ONE tract of two hundred acres, lying on Sawney's Creek, in the upper end of Prince Edward county, about sixty acres of which is cleared, and well improved, with every necessary building, and excellent orchards of peach and apple trees, lies very level, and is well adapted to the culture of grain and tobacco. Also, one other tract containing two hundred acres, lying in Campbell county, on the main road leading from Richmond to the Western Country. This land also lies exceedingly level, is well watered, and situated for a country Tavern and Store, being in the heart of a large and rich settlement. One half of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the balance on a credit of twelve months.

Robert & Temple Davis.

May 22, 1802. 3w.

NOTICE!

THE Co Partnership of *FOX & WREN* having been some time since dissolved, and that of *WILLIAM D. WREN*, in which the subscribers were also concerned, being this day my mutual consent dissolved; all persons indebted to either of the above concerns, are requested to make payment to William D. Wren *only*; and all those who have demands against them, are requested to apply as above for payment.

JOHN FOX.
W. D. WREN.

Richmond, May 2?, 1802. 1aw4w.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he continues to carry on his business (in all its branches) at the same shop, adjoining the old Theatre, where all kinds of Carriage work are done in the best manner and at the shortest notice. He flatters himself, that with strict attention and punctuality, to merit the patronage of a generous Public, to whom he returns his thanks for their former encouragement.

W. D. WREN.

E. W. Rootes,

HAS FOR SALE,

Bar Iron, by the Ton,
3d, 4d, 5d, and 6d Nails.
Coffee, by the Barrel or Bag;
N. E. Rum, by the Hogshead or barrel;
Apple Brandy;
Pork, by the Barrel;
Shad, ditto;
Port Wine, by the Cask;
Sherry, ditto;
Cotton Cards, in assorted Boxes;
Wool ditto, ditto;
Isle of Wight BACON;
A large and general assortment of SHOES,

AND

Patent Balances.

Richmond, April 28th, 1802.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

THE subscriber will take fifty apprentices, to be employed in the several braches of the manufacture of Arms, at the State Manufactory, near this city—Such young men, *throughout the State*, as wish to avail themselves of that art, so valuable and profitable in a country like our's, (where experienced workmen in that line are rarely to be found) now have an opportunity to learn it of the most skilful artists, who are employed there.—Young men from the country, of about sixteen years of age, will be preferred, but no objection on account of age, will be made to any man, of good character, under forty, who may be desirous of learning the art.

Good accommodations will be furnished, and strict attention paid to their instruction and deportment.

John Clarke.

Richmond May 1, 1802. [2m]

NOTICE!

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Col. JOHN ROSE, of Amherst, deceased, either on his private account, or as executor of John Miller's estate, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, that they may be immediately discharged. For the accommodation of creditors, Colonel Patrick Rose, of Amherst, and Mr. William Galt, of Richmond, will receive the accounts and forward them to me for settlement.

Those who are indebted on either account, are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence will be given after the 10th day of August next: any payment that will be made to Mr. Galt of Richmond, or Mr. Daniel McDonald of Amherst, identified by their receipts, will be considered as valid.

HENRY ROSE. Administrator.

Alexandria, 19th May, 1802. 4w.

100 *Dollars Reward.*

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Amherst county, about twelve months ago, a Negro Man named

BILLY:

He is 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and of a tawny complexion. He was purchased of Mr. William Fenwick of Richmond. It is probable he may be now lurking in or about the neighborhood of Petersburg, as his mother resides in that place. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend and deliver the said runaway to me.

THOMAS BIBB.

Old Dare-Devil

STANDS at my house in Chesterfield county on Appomatox river, fifteen miles above Petersburg, ten from the court house, and will cover mares by the season at Thirty-Five Dollars, ten of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of August, when the season expires. Mares may be fed with grain at twenty-five cents per day, which must be paid before they are taken away.—It is needless to swell the advertisement with his pedigree and performance, as they have been so often ascertained heretofore—Undoubtedly he was as fleet a horse as any in England in his day—as to his blood, it is from the first crosses; that is, Herod and Eclipse. Dare Devil's get speaks for themselves, as they are the best racers on the continent, which was made manifest by their run last fall. They won at Richmond, Petersburg, New-Brunswick, Hick's-Ford, Norfolk, Warrington and Tarborough, besides at many other places. No responsibility for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.

February 12, 1802.

N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

Public Auction.

On Monday 21st June next, at the Store of Samuel Scott, in the town of Caira, will be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, the entire

STOCK IN TRADE

OF the said Scott, comprising a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, GROCERIES, &c. &c. Also a serviceable SADDLE HORSE.

SIX MONTHS CREDIT will be given, on all sums above Twenty Dollars.

The HOUSE and LOT on which the said Scott now resides, with an unimproved Lot adjoining, will also be offered to the highest bidder, on a *credit* of *six* and *twelve months*. Possession, and an indisputable title will be given, on the execution of bonds with approved security.

Thomas Farrar, } *Assignees of S.*
John Lachland, } *Scott a Bank'pt*

Caira, 29th May, 1802.

Gilliat & Kirby,

Have received by the late arrivals their

Spring Goods,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Richmond, May 12, 1802. tf

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

JAMES RIVER COMPANY.

ALL persons having claims against the James River Company for advances made for the improvement of the several branches of the said River, are requested to apply to Robert Pollard, Treasurer, and receive payment. Interest will cease on all such claims, after the 1st day of July next.

A dividend of three per cent on each share in said Company, was declared at the Annual General Meeting, on the first of January last, and a further dividend of three per cent will be made on the first of July ensuing, of which all persons concerned are hereby notified.

Extract from the minutes.

Robert Pollard, Clerk.

Richmond, May 25th, 1802.

By virtue of two deeds of trust executed to the subscriber by William Mead, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, for ready money, on the premises, for the purpose of discharging a debt due to Thomas Goodwin, Esq. of Fredericksburg, and a debt due to Mr. Joseph Sandidge of Louisa; on Wednesday the 30th day of June next, the

Tract of Land,

WHEREON the said Mead now resides, on Contrary River, in Louisa county, containing 216 acres, more or less, and is adjoining the lands of George and Joseph Boxley, Walter Lewis, William Kimbrough, John Burrass, John Gibson, and Danield Ford.

SAMUEL OVERTON, Jun. *Trustee.*

Louisa county, 28th May, 1802.

NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to an order of the High Court of Chancery for that purpose, all concerned are to take notice, that Friday the 18th of the present month is fixed upon for the delivery of all papers appertaining to the business of the said court, which have been referred to the late Andrew Duncomb, master commissioner. Application at the office formerly occupied by the deceased, will be attended to at that time, when it will be indispensible that those who so apply shall come prepared to discharge the fees due from them.

WILLIAM WEST.

For Philad'a Dunscomb, Execu'x of Andrew Dunscomb, deceased.

Richmond, June 4th, 1802. [5-12-18]

Norfolk Borough:

At a Hustings Court held the 24th day of May, 1802.

John Cowper and Company, *Plaintiffs,*
AGAINST
Edward Goold and Son and John Granbery, *Def'ts.* } In Chancery

THE defendants Edward Goold & Son not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants Edward Goold & Son do appear here on the 4th Monday & in August next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at the front door of the court-house of this Borough. And it is further ordered that the defendant John Granbery do not pay, convey away, or secret any of the debts or effects due from, or in his hands, belonging to the other defendants until the further order of this court.

(A Copy)—Teste;

Wm. SHARP, C. N. B. C.

2m.

TO BE SOLD,

On the premises, on Thursday the 8th day of July next, for ready money, by virtue of a deed of trust made to Mr. James Perry, to secure a sum of money due to Guleelmus Wood, a

Tract of Land

LYING in Chesterfield county, containing one hundred and thirty-seven acres, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to discharge the said debt, together with all expenses attending the same.

Allen Whitworth,
William Laprade.

June 7th, 1802. (1aw3w§)

LAND FOR SALE.

THIRTEEN Hundred acres, adjoining the land of John Wickham, esq. in the county of Henrico, distant about ten or eleven miles from Richmond, 340 of which are of the best James River low grounds. Any person purchasing will have the privilege of sowing wheat in the fall, and possession given next Christmas. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, one fourth in 6 months, one fourth in 12 months, and the remaining one fourth in 18 months. Terms may be known by application to Doctor JOHN CRINGAN, in the city of Richmond.

June 1st, 1802.

Proposals,

BY A. DAVIS & J. DIXON,

For re-printing, by Subscription,

THAT SCARCE & VALUABLE WORK, THE

DEBATES

AND

OTHER PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.

To which will now be annexed,

A COPIOUS INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work shall be printed with a neat type, on good paper, in one large octavo volume, and contain upwards of 500 pages.

II. It will be bound in boards, and delivered to subscribers at the moderate price of Three Dollars and a Half.

III. To those who wish to have their copies elegantly bound gilt and lettered, the price will be Four Dollars.

IV. As this is a work of great magnitude, and as much expense will be necessarily incurred, Two Dollars from each subscriber will be required in advance.

V. The price will be considerably enhanced to non-subscribers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE above publication was procrastinated on account of the copy-right being vested in Mr. Davis, who has now agreed to print the book in conjunction with the subscriber. The public are therefore respectfully informed, that the work will be put to press, so soon as a sufficiency of subscribers are obtained to indemnify the expense of paper. Upon an accurate calculation, the price mentioned in the former proposals was found too small; the subscriber has thought proper to enhance it, and he hopes that those who first intended to patronize the undertaking, will not on that account withhold their support, for so trivial an alteration.

JOHN DIXON.

*** Subscriptions received in Richmond at the Book-Stores of Messrs. *Pleasants* and *Prichard*, at *A. Davis's* Printing-Office, and by Mr. *Pumfrey*, book-binder.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, April 12.

LEGISLATIVE BODY.

Sitting of the 7th of April.

The president read a message announcing the wish of the tribunate for adopting the convention agreed on between the French government and his Holiness the Pope.

Lucien Buonaparte mounted the tribune—"I come, said he, to carry to the legislative body the wish of the tribunate in favor of the concordat agreed on between the French government and the Pope Pius VII. together with the organic laws of the Catholic and Protestant worship—Legislators, the revolutions of empires resemble those great and violent shocks which, by tearing the bosom of earth, lay open its foundations, and display the cause of these dreadful convulsions. It is after similar political commotions that the observer studies the causes of them, and endeavors to discover and check the fatal effects"—After proceeding some time in this figurative strain—"It is in the presence of the Deity," said he, "that nations are civilized, that people aid each other, and that men become brethren—Temples are their common asylum—God is their first happiness. Religion forms man to individual virtues—it protects him from his cradle—it tranquilizes him at the sight of the grave—it inspires him with a salutary dread of wickedness; it supports persecuted virtue—it consoles the good man under misfortunes—It says to some, tremble, and to others, be comforted, there exists a God on high, who punishes and who rewards.

"The destructive doctrine of the Atheist gives up the human heart to its passions, renders it a sport and a victim to them. Atheism flatters itself with the hope of analysing every thing, while it only dissolves every thing. Miserable sophists! in vain do you accumulate arguments and objections to prove that morality and religion are impracticable, and that its doctrine is incomprehensible. The one is inconceivable only to minds blinded by error, and the other is impracticable only to hearts dried up by the scorching breath of the passions.

"It has been proved in this tribune that the ablest and wisest founders of empires made religion the basis of them. Rousseau, the author of the Social Contract, did not think otherwise—"Religion," says he, "ought to be classed among the first affections of a state." Even Mirabeau, who will not be suspected of ignorance and superstition, one of the first movers of the revolution, suffered the following words to escape from him in the constituent assembly—"Let us declare loudly, in the face of all nations, that the acknowledgment of a God is necessary to the French people. Let us plant the sign of a cross on the summit of all the departments; and let us not suffer ourselves to be reproached with having attempted to break down the restraints of vice, or to dry up the last resource of distressed virtue."

After shewing in the new organic laws of the Catholic worship the annihilation of old abuses, and the recal of the ministers to their primitive institution, the orator traced out the conduct of the constituent assembly, which, wishing to force the priests to take the civic oath, and to acknowledge the civil constitution of the clergy, pursued only intemperate and ill-timed measures. "The legislature which succeeded it," said he, "were desirous of pursuing measures still more severe, and no less imprudent. The convention went still farther than the legislative assembly. It transported to Guiana those priests who refused to take the oath; it pronounced death against those who in twenty-four hours did not comply with the law in regard to transportation. The demon of destruction soon

erfie in France. The prieſts who took the oaths, became alſo neceſſary victims to the rage of innovators. The cry of death was extended to all the miniſters of religious worſhip. It was thought they could not be annihilated but by maſſacreing them. There was then no medium left to them between the ſcaffold and adjuring the goſpel. Infamous courtezans were introduced into the ſanctuary, and ſeated on the marble of the alters. Satisfied with their work, ſanatics thought they had annihilated religion in its foundations; after having overturned the temples and proſcribed their miniſters, the band of demagogues propoſed sharing their lands. On all ſides the ſtate was verging to ruin. Several departments, however, ſhuddered to ſee that fanatics had changed the mild manners of the French into ferocity. Atheiſm was frightened at their exceſſes. It recalled from that oblivion in which they had been buried, the ideas of the exiſtence of a God, and of the immortality of the ſoul. The chiefs themſelves became the preachers of a morality which they had diſowned in ſo indignant a manner. The directory made war againſt religion in a manner leſs open, but no leſs cruel than the convention. It proclaimed liberty of conſcience and worſhip, yet cauſed its miniſters to be inpriſoned. It entered into an accommodation with the inſurgent prieſts of La Vendee, and tyrannized over thoſe who had ſubmitted. It eſtabliſhed Theophilanthropy, which ſerved only to prove, that chriſtianity was the only religion fated to France. In a word, the 18th of Brumaire arrived, and the people were permitted to acknowledge a God, a religion, and a form of worſhip without danger. The government ſoon offered itſelf to the head of the church. The conferences of the Concordat began at the epoch. It is on this labor of two years that you have to decide. Haſten, Citizens Legiſlators, to make reparation for ſo many errors and evils in which you had no ſhare. Sanction the religious code, and you will have diſcharged the debt you owe to your country. While the head of the government gives external peace to Europe, you will reſtore the internal peace of conſciences."

Jaucourt, one of the three orators of government, ſaid a few words in regard to the organic articles of the Proteſtant worſhip. He beheld in them a term to thoſe numberleſs evils produced by the revocation of the edict of Nantz. The conqueſts of the republic had produced the return of a great number of Proteſtants —the concordat will occaſion the return of a great many more.

The aſſembly having proceeded to the appeal nominal, of 249 votes 228 were in favor of the convention between the French government and the Pope Pius VII. The preſident then declared it a law of the ſtate.

From the organic articles of the convention agreed upon in the Concordat, for the regulation of religious worſhip in France.

Agreeable to the project of the law, the publication in France of any act of the court of Rome, or foreign Synods, and of general councils, before they ſhall have been examined by the government, is forbidden. It alſo forbids any eccleſiaſtical aſſembly to deliberate in France without its authority gives to the council of ſtate the cognizance of reaſons and errors. The archbiſhops and biſhops may ſubjoin to their names the title of Citoyen or Monſieur, but without any other addition. No one can receive the rank of biſhop under thirty years of age, nor unleſs a native Frenchman. The firſt conſul will cauſe the candidates to be examined touching their religious ſentiments. The biſhops muſt reſide in their reſpective dioceſes, from whence they are not to be abſent themſelves without the leave of the firſt conſul. Each biſhop may have two Vicars General, and the archbiſhop three; they ſhall viſit every year one diviſion of their dioceſe, and the whole of the dioceſe every five years: and they ſhall ſubmit to the firſt conſul the regulations for organizing their ſeminaries.

TITLE III.

On WORSHIP.

There ſhall be one Liturgy and one Catechiſm for all the French Catholic Churches.

No Curate can order extraordinary public prayers in his pariſh without the ſpecial permiſſion of the biſhop.

No holiday or feſtival, except Sunday, can be eſtabliſhed without the ſanction of government.

All eccleſiaſtics ſhall wear in their religious ceremonies, habiliments and ornaments ſuitable to their title. They cannot in any caſe and under any pretext, aſſume the colours and marks of diſtinction reſerved for the biſhops.

No religious ceremony can take place out of the edifices conſecrated to Catholic Worſhip, in the towns where there are temples deſtined for different worſhips.

The ſame temple cannot be conſecrated but to one kind of worſhip.

There ſhall be in the Cathedrals and pariſhes, a place of diſtinction for the Catholic individuals exerciſing the Civil and Military authorities.

The Biſhop ſhall concert with the prefect, to regulate the mode of calling the faithful to divine ſervice by the ſound of the bells. They cannot be rung without the permiſſion of the local police.

When Government orders public prayers, the Biſhops ſhall agree with the prefect and the military commandant of the place, on the day, hour, and mode of executing theſe ordinances.

The ſolemn predications called *ſermons* and thoſe known by the name of *Stations de l'avant et du Careme* ſhall be made by prieſts only who ſhall have obtained ſpecial authority from the Biſhop for that purpoſe.

All Curates, when performing parochial ſervice, ſhall pray and cauſe to be prayed for the proſperity of the French Republic and the Conſuls.

In their inſtructions, they ſhall not permit themſelves to uſe any invectives, direct or indirect, either againſt the other worſhips authoriſed by the State, or againſt the individuals belonging to the ſaid worſhips.

They ſhall not in the diſcourſes uſually pronounced during divine ſervice, publiſh any thing foreign to the exerciſe of the worſhip, except what may be ordered by Government.

They ſhall not adminiſter the nuptial benediction but to thoſe who ſhall prove in due form, their having contracted marriage before the Civil officer.

It ſhall be obligatory to make uſe of the Equinoctial Calendar eſtabliſhed by the laws of the Republic for all eccleſiaſtical and religious acts. The days ſhall be deſignated according to the Soliſtice Calendar.

The day of reſt for the public functionaries ſhall be fixed on the Sunday.

Articles for the Organization of the Proteſtant Worſhip.

Art 1. None but Frenchmen can exerciſe the functions of Worſhip.

2. Neither the proteſtant churches nor their miniſters can hold relationſhip with any foreign power or authority.

3. The miniſters of the ſeveral proteſtant communions in the performance of divine ſervice, ſhall pray, and cauſe to be prayed for, the proſperity of the French Republic and the Conſuls.

4. No doctrinal or dogmatical deciſions, or formulary under the title of confeſſion, or under any other title, can be publiſhed or taught before government has authoriſed its publication.

5. No alteration in the mode of diſcipline ſhall take place without the ſame authorization.

6. The Council of State ſhall take cognizance of all the operations of the miniſters of worſhip, and of all the diſſentions which may ariſe between the miniſters.

7. The maintenance of the miniſters of the Conſiſtorial Churches ſhall be provided for; it being underſtood that the properties poſſeſſed by theſe Churches, and the proceeds of the oblations eſtabliſhed according to uſage or by regulations, ſhall be applied to that purpoſe.

8. The diſpoſitions contained in the organizal Articles of the Catholic worſhip, reſpecting the Liberty of endowments and the nature of the property which is to be the object of it, ſhall be common to the proteſtant churches.

9. There ſhall be two academies or ſeminaries in the Eaſt of France, for the inſtruction of the miniſters of the Augſburg confeſſion.

10. There ſhall be a ſeminary at Geneva for the inſtruction of the miniſters of the reformed Churches.

11. The profeſſors of all the academies or ſeminaries ſhall be appointed by the firſt Conſul.

12. None can be elected miniſter of the Church of the Augſburg confeſſion unleſs he has ſtudied during a ſtated time in one of the French ſeminaries deſtined for the inſtruction of the miniſters of that confeſſion; and if he does not exhibit, in one form, a certificate of the time of his ſtudy, his ability, and his good morals.

13. None can be elected miniſter of a reformed Church, without having firſt ſtudied in the ſeminary of Geneva, and exhibiting a certificate in the form mentioned in the preceding article.

14. The regulations concerning the adminiſtration and interior policy of the ſeminaries, on the number and quality of the profeſſors, the manner of teaching, and the form of certificates or atteſtations of ſtudy, good conduct, and ability, ſhall be approved by Government.

April, 19.

A courier from the Prince Lotoor Tovis, paſſed through Nancy on the 14th inſt. on his way here, with diſpatches, announcing, it is ſaid, the recommencement of the ſitting of the Diet at Ratiſbon, for the purpoſe of ſettling the final plan of indemnities.

The Indiviſible, Ocean, Watigny, Patriot, Canonix, Dix-Aout, and Revolution, ſhips of war, returned to Breſt from St. Domingo on the 12th of April.

April, 23.

The Batavian Legiſlative Body in its ſitting of the 15th of April, ratified the Treaty of Peace concluded at Amiens, together with the ſeparate convention agreed upon between the two Republics.

3d Floreal.

The following letter has been tranſmitted to us by a reſpectable public functionary at Marſeilles, which appears to us well calculated to inſpire the greateſt confidence in the minds of our merchants, and to induce them to re-eſtabliſh their connections with Tunis; and convince Europe of the relative conſequence of France with other nations.

TUNIS, 23d Ventoſe.

Citizen—I avail myſelf with eagerneſs of the return to Toulon, of the national brig Le Lodi, to give you the firſt news of our arrival here.

Here we are, Citizen Devoize and myſelf, at Tunis, where we were wiſhed for, as the Meſſiah, both by the Bey and the people; we have had convincing proofs of this, in the ſeveral audiences which this prince has given us, in which every thing has terminated in a ſolid peace, and the inſtallation of the national flag, which was diſplayed the 17th inſtant with the greateſt pomp, at the hotel of the commiſſary of the Republic.

The Bey has teſtified the greateſt generoſity on the occaſion. The Conſuls of other European powers, on erecting their colours, are obliged to make preſents and conſiderable donatives, which lately coſt the Daniſh Conſul 500,000 francs; on this occaſion, the Bey would not permit us to make the leaſt donation, nor preſents to the office of the divan, nor others. You cannot imagine, Citizen, the great impreſſion that this circumſtance has made on the country.

You hear, here, nothing ſpoken of, but the *Great Conqueror Buonaparte*, of his exploits, and the general peace which his great genius has procured for all Europe, the benefits of which, the other continents ſo greatly experience.

A large portion of the firſt people of the city have called on me, to ſee the buſt of the premier conſul, which I brought with me from Paris; they regard it with admiration.

Health and reſpect,

J. BABT. ADANSON, Chancellor.

LA ROCHELLE, April 7.

The houſe of Paul Barreau and Tilleau, of this place, have fitted out ſix tranſports, loaded with men and proviſions, for Batavia. Three Dutch frigates will eſcort them—they will ſail this day or to morrow.—This armament is ſhortly to be followed by a ſimilar one, confided likewiſe to the care of the ſame houſe.

BATAVIAN REPUBLIC.

AMSTERDAM, April 2.

The agreeable news of the general peace has been announced to the inhabitants of this in a moſt ſolemn manner by the municipality. Decorations are ordered to be got ready for the illuminations which will make a part of the public rejoicings intended to take place immediately upon receiving information of the treaty of peace being ratified.

Commerce reſumes its wonted activity. Numbers of perſons are arriving in this city from every part of the republic, ſeeking for employment, which they eaſily find. Ten merchant ſhips are now in our ports ready to put to ſea for Surinam; four more for Curracoa; three for Berbice; five for Demerara and Eſſequibo, and one for the coaſt of Guinea.

Specie continues very ſcarce; 10 to 12 per cent diſcount, is yet paid for the beſt paper. Several houſes of ſome note have lately ſtopped payment.

I INTEND to the ſtate of Kentucky in a few weeks, and to return about the firſt of October next.

Wm. FLEMING.

Cheſterfield, 4th June, 1803.

From the New-York Herald.

The "Narrative of the ſuppreſſion by Col. Burr, of the Hiſtory of the Adminiſtration of John Adams, late Preſident of the United States," &c.

On the 27th of February laſt, the Aurora had got an inkling of this ſuppreſſion, and as uſual, without waiting to receive correct information, proceeded to charge it to "ſome agents of the laſt adminiſtration, from a deſire to conceal from the people the views, deſigns and conduct of Mr. Adams and his miniſters," and concluded with expreſſing a wiſh to "get a better clue to the buſineſs," and a promiſe "that it ſhould be unravelled." After waiting till this time, a pamphlet has appeared from the preſs of Meſſrs. Denniſon and Cheetham, diſcloſing all the circumſtances, and fixing the ſuppreſſion not on the "late adminiſtration," not on the federal party, not, in ſhort, on any federaliſt whatever, but on a leader of political opponents; and that, no leſs a perſonage than the vice preſident of the United States.

Preſuming it will be agreeable to numbers of our readers, to ſee an analyſis of a pamphlet with ſo intereſting a title, we now proceed to make a review of it, in a manner which we hope and believe, will be thought by all parties an impartial one.

The Narrative ſtates, that—

"Mr. John Wood contracted with Meſſrs. Barlaſs and Ward, bookſellers in the city of New-York, to write a Hiſtory of the Adminiſtration of John Adams, late Preſident of the United States. In conformity with the agreement, the hiſtory was written, and an edition of twelve hundred and fifty copies of it printed. As uſual, it was advertiſed for ſubſcription in ſeveral newſpapers, many ſubſcribers to the work were obtained, and the public were in daily expectation of witneſſing its publication. The edition was bound in boards and ready for ſale early in December laſt, by the proprietors of it."

A diſcolored and very extravagant picture of the adminiſtration of Mr. Adams is next attempted, and our eſcape from a war with France during that adminiſtration is attributed to the "amical offices performed by Doctor Logan." After expreſſing much "regret that the only hiſtory written of the adminiſtration of Mr. Adams, has been *ſuppreſſed* by a ſingle individual, to promote private views, incompatible with the public welfare," the writer ſays:

"The period is arrived, when it is no longer neceſſary to conceal the fact that the hiſtory of the adminiſtration of Mr. Adams was *ſuppreſſed* by the *Vice-Preſident of the United States*. What the motives and objects of Mr. Burr were for the *ſuppreſſion*, we are left principally to conjecture and inference to determine. In ſuch a tranſaction, however, thoſe who *know* the *Vice Preſident*, will readily allow that *poſitive* proof of the motives of the ſuppreſſion is not to be exhibited. There is about his actions a *cunning*, a ſort of *legerdemain*, which, while it defies concluſive proof, eludes the moſt acute research. In every thing therefore which relates to this gentleman, no higher a ſpecies of teſtimony *ought* to be *expected*, than that of a circumſtantial or preſumptive nature. All the three kinds of proof indeed, are in their nature nothing more than comparative, and purſuing degrees of compariſon to the extent of their applicability, *and no further*, it may be fully affirmed, that *preſumptive* proof of whatever bears relation to Mr. Burr, is as *poſitive*, as the *moſt abſolute* evidence againſt plain, *honeſt* citizens. Habituated to intrigue, and diſtinguiſhed by the *ſecrecy* and *celerity* of his movements, it is problematical whether even his confidential friends could bring home to him a ſingle act of his of moment. It is ſaid, and I believe with truth, that one of his primary political maxims is, never to *converſe* on an important ſubject in the preſence of *two men!* Nor is it, it is believed, leſs a maxim with him, to avoid communicating, even to his confidants, his ideas in writing on political ſubjects. Oral communication is his element, and even *this* is regulated by a rule of *ſecrecy* ſo nice, as to forbid his converſing on material affairs in the preſence of more than one man! This fortified by ſubtile rules, from which he never departs, it will not be expected that I can ſo far enter his cabinet of curious ſecrets as to adduce that ſort of teſtimony concerning the ſuppreſſion of the hiſtory, as will impoſe conviction on *every* mind, that it was ſuppreſſed with views unfriendly to the adminiſtration of Mr. Jefferſon."

One ſubject of this paragraph ſeems to be, to prepare the reader to expect only evidence of the circumſtantial kind, ſhort of poſitive proof, and to enſure it the moſt favorable reception. The attack on the Vice-Preſident is reſumed in the following paragraph:

"Habituated to *ſecret movements and dark conſultations*, it may be ſaid, that the covert manner in which Mr. Burr carried on the negociation for the ſuppreſſion of the hiſtory, was nothing out of the ordinary way in which he conducts his political affairs. But let it not be forgotten, that Mr. Burr poſſeſſes ſufficient powers of mind to diſtinguiſh between what requires concealment and what does not; and that both the one and the other are by him regulated by his *inordinate views of perſonal ambition*. In matters in which the public are concerned, ſecrecy which abhors diſcloſure and ſhuns the light of day, ill comports with the general welfare. Nor is it to be preſumed that that the public can with ſafety, *repoſe confidence in him who appears ſolicitous only to wrap his actions in profound myſtery*. Such conduct is likely to inſpire jealouſy and diſtruſt. A ſtate juggler who, retiring from the public eye, ſpreads miſchief by his puppets, may ſtruggle with his ropes and pullies the faces by whom he is ſurrounded; but a ſenſible public knowing their rights and valuing their liberty, will abandon him as they would flee from a deſtructive peſtilence.

"Thus Mr. Burr is conducting his political affairs, and mounting ſtep by ſtep to the ſummit of political authority. Verſed in the art of hocus-pocus, while ſitting in his ſtate room waiting the entrance of his political tools into the anti-chamber, the wretched heralds of his will, his mandates fly through the union and extend to its extremities. Hence his inviſible ſpirit inſinuates itſelf into every circle, and with its deleterious qualities corrupts whatever it touches."

Whether this myſterious, dangerous and highly alarming character is juſtly aſcribed to Mr. Burr, we ſhall not take upon ourſelves to expreſs even the conjecture—but let thoſe who have thus portrayed him look well to it—what can they ſay, what anſwer will they make when we demand of them why it is that they have given all their ſupport to a man for the ſecond, if not for the firſt place in our government, whom they themſelves have drawn in the darkeſt colors of unprincipled ambition? Let it be hereafter remembered, that it is they who aſcribe to him the character of a CATALINE, and again let it be remembered it is they who have been for years yielding him every poſſible ſupport and contributing in every poſſible way to his power and aggrandizement.

After ſome attempts to ridicule one of Mr. Burr's agents for being, like Yorick's Sufanna, "a leaky veſſel," and incapable of containing ſecrets, the author reſumes the narrative:

"Mr. Wood, the writer of the ſuppreſſed hiſtory, and Mr. Burr, have long been intimate. When the latter firſt heard that the former was about to write an hiſtory of the adminiſtration of Mr. Adams, he expreſſed a deſire to ſee him on the ſubject. Accordingly an interview was had, but for what particular purpoſe is not preciſely aſcertained. It is, however, known and aſſerted as true, that Mr. Burr furniſhed Mr. Wood with materials for writing *his own biography*, which is a maſter-piece of the hyperbolic, and exhibits in Mr. Burr, to whom the biography of himſelf was ſubmitted by Mr. Wood for inſpection, no common degree of vanity. His revolutionary ſervices, which were ſo trifling as to eſcape the notice of the writers of the different hiſtories of the revolution now extant, were ſo repreſented by Mr. Wood, as to dazzle the reader with the brilliancy of his exploits. The painting was undoubtedly fine, but it bears no characteriſtic reſemblance of the original. For this I am not diſpoſed to cenſure Mr. Wood, who drew the martial character and revolutionary achievements of the Vice-Preſident from materials with which he was furniſhed by *him*. He had no public documents to which he could have recourſe. Hiſtory is as ſilent as the grave concerning the revolutionary ſervices of Mr. Burr. Ramſay never mentions him once in his two volumes: and it is believed the ſame may be ſaid of Gordon, and others. This is ſufficiently *exculpatory* of Mr. Wood. He was to write a biography of Mr. Burr; he could not write it without materials; theſe could only be furniſhed by him who was to form the ſubject of the biographic eulogium, and if they were improper ones, the fault was attributed,

not to Mr. Wood, but to Mr. Burr, who supplied him with them."

Mr. Wood has contrived to make a flattering portrait of Col. Burr by quoting from Governor Livingston the following character of Col. Burr's father, and then in a single line applying it to the son.

"Though a person of a slender and delicate make, to encounter fatigue, he had a heart of steel; and for the dispatch of business, the most amazing talents joined to a constancy of mind, that ensured success in spite of every obstacle. As long as an enterprize appeared not absolutely impossible, he knew no discouragement; but in proportion to its difficulty, augmented his diligence; and by an insuperable fortitude, *frequently accomplished what his friends and acquaintance conceived utterly impracticable.*"

The narrative here contains the following note.

"As far as the words in *Italics* relate to the *intrigues* of the Vice-President, they are applicable."

"Thus deified," proceeds the writer, "Mr. Burr could not but be pleased with the transcendent character given of him by his new biographer. He little imagined it would ever be publicly known, that the outlines of it were drawn by himself. Charmed with the notion of being transformed into a celestial being, he was solicitous to view his likeness in print before the history was inlaid to the public."

"In November 1801, Mr. Burr visited Philadelphia to project with others a *new Manhattan Bank.*"

"On the 4th or 5th of December 1801, Mr. Burr, after the project of the new Philadelphia Bank was completed, returned to New-York. The history was then ready for sale, and was to have been issued to the public the following week. One of his first enquiries was about it, and Mr. Wood was requested by Mr. Burr to bring a copy of it to his house that he might peruse the character given of himself previous to the publication of the history. The request was complied with, and Mr. Burr either discovered, or pretended to have discovered, *some errors* in his biography *respecting dates.* He very sagaciously felicitated himself on the discovery before the history was given to the public; desired Mr. Wood to leave the copy with him, and promised (after the errors of date were corrected) to defray the expence of printing a new sheet of his own life and exploits. These errors would have made Mr. Burr about *fifty*, whereas he stated he was not more than *forty-five* years of age. Viewing matters *prospectively*, it was deemed of some consequence to correct the misdates. To one who is looking forward to the Presidency; to gain, at the age of fifty, five years on the side of youth, is no inconsiderable acquisition!

"According to promise, Mr. Wood waited on Mr. Burr the following morning, to receive the copy with the corrections; some *evil genius*, however, had prompted Mr. Burr to read the volume throughout and *more errors* were discovered. These were enumerated to Mr. Wood with great apparent candor and sincerity. It was objected that the character of Mr. Hamilton, Charles C. Pinckney, Jonathan Dayton, and Gen. Washington, were not accurately delineated; and it was added with *great tenderness* that the book contained many *libellous* passages. He therefore enquired whether an agreement could not be made with Barlas and Ward to *suppress it?* He conceived that the character of Mr. Hamilton was *misrepresented*, meaning, that where encomium was bestowed upon him it was unmerited; that Mr. Charles C. Pinckney, who was represented by Mr. Wood as a person of *less integrity* than Mr. Hamilton, was a man of *purer principle* than any other in the union. Upon General Washington, undeserving eulogiums he said had been lavished; and that during his presidency he had evinced himself a person possessed of unbounded vanity, without talents either as a soldier or scholar. Continuing his criticisms, Mr. Wood, he observed, had wholly mistaken the character of the *honorable* Jonathan Dayton. The character given by Mr. Wood of Mr. Adams, he liked; it was a bad one, and he thought it representative of the ex president. Mr. Burr reserved his critical remarks on the character given by Mr. Wood of Mr. Jefferson to the last. This he did not think exactly descriptive of that illustrious person. He observed that Mr. Jefferson was not a man of *genius*; he was a *plodding, mechanical* person, of little activity of mind, and possessed of a judgment not very discriminative. Mr. Jefferson he said had also another very great failing; he courted and was fond of popularity! He suggested to Mr. Wood the propriety of writing his character anew, and promised to furnish him with facts relative to Mr. Jefferson which were little known to the public, and which would be found *exceedingly interesting.* Respecting the *libellous* passages contained in the history, Mr. Burr was mute; he did not even condescend to mention one of them. His whole soul seem absorbed in disposing of certain characters as Buonaparte disposes of petty nations, to gratify his ambition and to exalt his own."*

"These were the reasons assigned by Mr. Burr for his solicitude to *suppress* the whole edition of the history of the administration, to have *a new history written under his immediate inspection, and to be made up of materials to be furnished principally by himself.* These he promised to supply in abundance, and dilated on the value such a production would be of to the union. By way of superinducement, he stated that facts would transpire in congress in the course of ten or twelve days, *which would astonish the nation*, and convince Mr. Wood that the notions he had entertained of the various characters just enumerated were erroneous. But over the history Mr. Wood had no controul; he had written it by contract for Barlas and Ward, who were the sole owners of it. Being however the writer of the history, he was thought by Mr. Burr the most eligible person to negociate its suppression. He therefore requested Mr. Wood to wait on Barlas and Ward, to make an agreement with them to suppress it, and promised that *he* and *his friends* would bear the expence that might be agreed upon"

"There was one difficulty in the suppression which it was necessary immediately to remove. In the preceding week a copy of the history had been sent to London by the Juliana, for publication. It was necessary to countermand the order of publication immediately. Had the history been published in London, the suppression of it here would not have answered the intended end. The suppression was to be universal and entire. After its publication in London, it would soon have reached America. To this point therefore, the talents and address of the negociator were early directed."

"On the 12th of December the brig Recovery was to sail from this port to Greenock, and it was not known when another opportunity might occur. It was therefore necessary to transmit orders to London by the Recovery to delay the publication of the copy until further instructions should be received. Here an interesting scene presented itself, and Mr. Wood was put to a severe trial. The first branch of his instructions was unequivocal and imperative on this head, *that he was not to mention the name of his employer, Mr. Burr, except in a case of the utmost necessity.*"

All the particulars relative to the negociation between Wood on the part of Mr. Burr, and the booksellers, for the suppression of the history, are then minutely stated, and with the occasional observations of the writer, occupy several pages. It would be tedious to extract this; suffice it to say, that the bargain was at length completed; the following shews in what manner:

"Writings were now to be executed to bind Barlas and Ward and Mr. Wood, to *an entire suppression of the history.* It was proposed by Mr William P. Van Ness, that Mr. Wood should bind himself under a heavy penalty *never to write another history of the administration of Mr. Adams, nor any thing about the suppression of the one which he had written!* This was rejected. Mr. Wood was ready to enter into a contract not to publish or cause to be published the contents of the suppressed history. This he thought sufficient. He saw no reason why he should not if he were inclined, write *another* history of the administration. He would not consent to be restrained from writing by any man. He considered himself at liberty in future to write or not to write as it should seem to him meet: he was therefore unwilling to receive the shackles which Mr. Van Ness graciously attempted to impose upon him!

Accordingly a new instrument was draughted for Mr. Wood, which simply restrains him from publishing or causing to be published *the whole* or *any part* of the contents of the *suppressed history.* This he signed.

Suitable bonds were also draughted for Barlas and Ward, which they executed: and *the one thousand dollars was paid to them by Mr. William P. Van Ness on or about the 12th day of May* 1802.

On the 13th of May the whole edition, consisting of twelve hundred and fifty copies, was removed, *between four and five o'clock in the morning, from Mr. Ward's bookstore to the house of Mr. William P. Van Ness.*

"Such has been the rise, progress, and final conclusion of this singular transaction."

This is followed by half a dozen pages of what the writer calls "reflections," the object of which is to criminate Mr. Burr in the eyes of the antifederal party. The conclusion to which he at length arrives, is, that the only object of the Vice President was, *to prepare the way for a union with the federalists, and to fully the lustre and tarnish the reputation of the executive.*

"From this *union*, however," he adds, "little is to be apprehended. The influence of Mr. Burr compared with that of the executive, is only an atom in comparison of the globe we inhabit. *Out* of this state he is scarcely known; within it, *beyond* the limits of the city he may be truly said to have *no influence*; and even in the city he is universally distrusted except by *a very few individuals* who *favour his schemes from hopes of gaining by his election.*"

"A few individuals, desperate in fortune, devoid of good principle, of great enterprize, and unbounded ambition, however insignificant in their origin, may, by national indifference, grow to a size, which like the memorable conspiracy of *Catiline* of old, will menace the overthrow of the empire."

"It is, however, peculiarly incumbent on the inhabitants of this city, to frown upon the little faction. It is now in its infancy, but time and inattention may swell it to a giant size. Every man sincerely attached to the present order of things, and to the *peace* and *freedom* of the union, ought to *discountenance*, not only Mr. Burr, but those *few sons* who are *known* to be in league with him."

"It is fearful to reflect upon what our condition would in all probability be, were Mr. Burr at the head of our government. If Mr. Adams could do so much, how much more could Mr. Burr effect? It cannot be concealed that he is a man of *desperate* fortune; bold, enterprizing, ambitious, and intriguing; thirsting for military glory and *Bonapartian* fame. A man of *no* fixed principle, no consistency of character, of contracted views as a politician, of boundless vanity, and listless of the public good; one who is pursuing with an "appetite keen as death, and a hand steady as time," projects disreputable to himself and injurious to the country."

"Such is the character of the man who "Fit to disturb the peace of the world," is endeavouring, by *little* arts, to supplant the chief magistrate, and to estrange the affections of the people from him. This indeed has been his uniform practice from the very moment the republicans agreed to support Mr Jefferson as President, and him as Vice-President. To effect this he had agents in the different states during the presidential election. This shall hereafter be proved."

Thus we have given such an epitome of this transaction as will, we imagine, convey to persons at a distance, a tolerable acquaintance with it. It has all along been our intention to preserve neutrality as it respects every one concerned, nor shall we be drawn from this ground by all the peevish complaints the citizen can make against us. It consists with this determination to indulge in few remarks; we chose with a single one. The purchase of the copyright of a book with a view to its suppression, must be laudable or criminal, according to the motives by which the purchaser is governed; in the present case it cannot escape notice, that what were the motives of Mr. Burr must depend principally, if not altogether, on the veracity of Mr. Wood, and as to this, again, we shall not permit ourselves to suggest any thing which ought to detract from his credibility or which may contribute to its support.—Mr. Burr, who is best acquainted with what passed between them, is absent, and perhaps the public will be inclined to hear his own account of it before they pronounce their verdict.

* It is difficult to ascertain the precise point at which Mr Burr aims. Why, for example, he wishes to exalt the character of Mr. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, and debase that of Mr. Hamilton, may seem, at first glance, enigmatical. It was known that Mr. Pinckney was and is the favorite of Mr. Hamilton. But it is also known that Mr. Hamilton used his influence to obtain, at the presidential election, after the votes were known to be equal, the elevation of Mr. Jefferson to the chair of state in preference to that of Mr. Burr. It is probable that Mr. Burr is intriguing to place, with the federalists, Mr. Pinckney in the presidential chair at the next election, and to effect, by so doing, a continuation of himself in the second office of government. This is the way in which he expects to make his peace with them. He is now conscious that *he is too well known to be supported by the republicans.* Viewing the matter then in this light, which I think not a false one, Mr. Hamilton is evidently in his way! Mr. Burr would willingly go through another vice-presidency probation with Mr. Pinckney at his head, to ascend afterwards to the presidency. This, I am of opinion, he now judges, and judges rightly, to be his dernier resort.

"That Mr. Burr is unfriendly to the character of WASHINGTON, is not strange. That they entertained a mutual dislike of each other, while the general was in living, is well known. That Mr. Burr is hostile to Mr. Jefferson, is nothing new to well informed men. That he avails himself of every mean, of every convenient opportunity to render his administration unpopular, is too notorious to be questioned by any man conversant with our affairs. Hence we may account for Mr. Jefferson's not being "a man of genius," for his being "a plodding, mechanical person," and for his "love of popularity." Strange that a man who is not scrupulous about the means by which he is essaying to mount the most dignified office on earth, should censure in malignant whispers, Mr. Jefferson's "love of country!"

TRENTON, June 1.

SUPREME COURT.

The suspension of the sitting of the Supreme court of the United States, for the space of fourteen months, is a circumstance of no minor importance in the mad career of the present ruling party—It indicates extreme weakness or extreme wickedness. This great National tribunal, in which are depending the most important causes, instead of being convened twice a year, as usual, is suspended fourteen months!—For what? For the delay of justice?—Surely it cannot be for its dispatch. It was declared by Mr. Bayard, in the house of Representatives, that fear produced extraordinary measures—that the ministerialists were afraid the decision of the Supreme court, on the constitutionality of their late law, abolishing the New Judiciary System, would be against them; they, therefore, to prevent that decision, suspended the sitting of the Supreme court for the space of fourteen months?

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.

Copy of a letter from Point-Petre, Guadalonpe, May 12.

SIR,

THE French fleet arrived here on the 9th inst. consisting of four ships of the line, six frigates, two corvettes, one cutter, three transports having on board 5,000 troops. They landed here without any resistance being made. They have disarmed all the blacks and put them in confinement. Gen. Pelage was sent on board a frigate under arrest—the next in command to Pelage made his escape over to Basseterre, and has mustered all the blacks and provisions in the forts, being determined to resist the white troops rather than become slaves again. American vessels are not allowed to take any thing off this island but molasses and rum in payment. The government has put all the provisions in requisition for the army, and no one is allowed to dispose of them but the government. I am in hopes this requisition will be taken off in a few days. The government here take what they please at their own prices, and in their own payments. All the stores are shut, and nothing doing at present. The embargo is just taken off.

By Yesterday's Mail.

Memory of WASHINGTON!

From the BOSTON CENTINEL.

To the Citizens of the United States.

WHEN your beloved WASHINGTON, *the father of his country*, died!—You saw with increased sensibility the universe in tears! Americans! How did your bosoms dilate and glow, when, at the first meeting of your political fathers following the melancholy event, you saw the call for a MONUMENT worthy of the SUBLIME VIRTUES you hoped to perpetuate, universally applauded!

How then, FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN, have ye permitted two whole years to pass since the noble and natural resolution was every where individually formed; and the traveller still to ask in vain, *where is the NATIONAL MONUMENT, sacred to public and private virtue; to the manes of the illustrious* WASHINGTON?

COLUMBIANS! You owe to the world, as well as to yourselves, an apology, or an explanation, for the mysterious delay of your acknowledged duty: Since nothing can be more true, than that a mere difference of opinion, respecting the form of the Monument, or the mode of its elevation, is the sole cause. To prove this, let us agree at once to obviate all difficulty, by uniting in a simple plan to accord with the annexed, *now in operation:*

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

To a MONUMENT sacred to Public and Private Virtue, dedicated to GEORGE WASHINGTON, to be erected in the City bearing his name, by the voluntary contribution of citizens of the United States only. The form, and inscriptions, to be under the intire direction of Three Trustees.

I. THESE articles of subscription for a monument to WASHINGTON may be opened in any district or part of the United States, provided that none but citizens be allowed to subscribe, and that no individual be allowed to contribute in his own name more than one *Eagle* (or *Ten Dollars*) to this subscription fund.

II. THE name of each subscriber shall be written in a book, and transmitted with the subscription monies to either Branch of the Bank of the United States.

III. To render the whole designs simple as may be, three trusty and well beloved friends, namely, BUSHROD WASHINGTON, and JOHN MARSHALL, Judges in the Supreme Court of the United States, and BEJAMIN STODDERT, late Secretary of the Navy of the United States, or any two of them, are hereby empowered and requested to carry the whole design into effect, in such manner as in their wisdom may be deemed most honorable to the memory of WASHINGTON.

IV. SHOULD the sum hereby collected be more than sufficient for a Monument or Mausoleum, *whatever the object of our respect may be called*, the Trustees are hereby requested to appropriate the surplus to increase the fund which WASHINGTON began when in his last will and testament he virtually laid the corner stone of a NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

V. THE Trustees are hereby empowered and requested to draw the subscription monies from the Bank, in which they are deposited at discretion, and also to deposit the original subscription book, either with the remains of WASHINGTON, or in the Library of the *National University*, founded by WASHINGTON. They are also requested to publish whenever they may think fit, statements of their progress in the important work, hereby consignad to their care.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1802.

INSURRECTION!!!!

A report is in circulation, that a most dangerous insurrection has just been discovered in the bowels of the great Mammouth cheese. The first symtoms of this deep laid plot, were discovered by the swelling and violent agitation of the great beast—A skilful engineer, vulgarly called a cooper, was immediately sent for, who endeavored to keep the insurgents within bounds, by a line of contravallation, and other precautionary measures. As the insurgents have not yet been discovered, their number and designs have not been certainly ascertained. There are some however who affect to laugh at the alarm, and declare it to be nothing more than the agitations of *the sea of liberty.* It is said, that an express has been sent off for all the absent heads of departments to repair immediately to Washington, for the purpose of deliberating on the measures proper to be pursued on this important occasion. The Secretary of War, has gained great credit for his spirited conduct; and he has expressed his firm determination, that if they so far forget themselves and the duty they owe to society, as to pass the bounds assigned to them, they shall meet with a *warm reception.*—May the hour of danger always find at the head of that department, *equal talents and resolution.* *Wash. Fed.*

☞ *B. HINFREY*, the discoverer of the new mode of producing Light from inflammable Air or Gas, purposes exhibiting this extraordinary and useful discovery so soon as the Apparatus can be prepared, at the Hay-Market Garden, in this city.

The Light will be shewn rising through Earth, Water, and in a Chandelier, in the manner of Candles, &c. &c. &c.

NOTICE!

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Richmond, May 19, 1802.

IN conformity to the 56th sect. of the Impost Law, six Casks of BAR C LEAD, marked M. H. No. 21 a 26, imported in ship Courtney, Richard Tryce, master, from London, in Sept. 1801, will be sold, unless the Owner or Consignee thereof makes entry and pays the duty thereon, on or before the 19th of June. 1

J. GIBBON, Collector.
1m.

TAKEN UP by the Subscriber in Franklin county, on Runnet Bag Creek, the waters of Smith's River, one dark brindle STEER, about five years old last spring, not marked in the right ear; in the left ear, a half crop, and branded in the left ham thus, B. Posted and appraised to nine dollars. Given from under my hand this 2d day January 1802. 2

JAMES CANADY.

TO BE SOLD, FOR CASH.

By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Buckingham, WILL BE EXPOSED FOR SALE, at Buckingham Court-house, on *Monday, the 12th day of July next,*

A Tract of Land, 1

Containing about five hundred acres, lying in said county, adjoining the Land Reffe Eldridge now lives on—By the

COMMISSIONERS.

June 11, 1802. [tdf]

THERE will be a petition to the next Assembly for the raising the ferriage at Frazer's Ferry, in King-William county. 1aw3m† 1

THOMAS R. EVANS,
present proprietor of said Ferry.

FOUND,

ON the 11th inst. a small sum of MONEY. The owner, by describing and paying the expence of advertising, may have it by applying to the Printer hereof. 5

Richmond, 21st May, 1802.

Thomas Rutherfoord & Co.

Have just received a Consignment of

4-4 IRISH LINENS,
well assorted;
A FEW CRATES
QUEEN'S WARE,
And a Cargo of
LIVERPOOL STOVED SALT.
They have also on hand,
THIRTY HOGSHEADS OF GOOD
WEST-INDIA RUM,
Which articles they will dispose of on moderate terms 2

Richmond, 7th June, 1802. 12w2m

KNOWSLEY

The most elegant and high formed English Horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 6 years old last May, in great perfection, and as to mufcular ftrength and beauty not inferior to any horfe in the ftate, which will be readily acknowledged by thofe who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigour, and entirely clear of blemifh—will ftand at my ftable on *Sandy Point* the prefent feafon; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be difcharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 16th day of Auguft next: FIVE GUINEAS to infure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the ftable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and paftura*ge* fupplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodnefs (if not fuperior) to any in the country, and laid out in different apartments, fo as to fuit Mares in foal, thofe that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their intereft to avail themfelves of fuch advantages, independent of the high conftderation of raifing horfes from fo fine a ftock. The ftock has coft me on landing in this country upwards of feven hundred pounds ftirling, which can be feen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have fold him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchafe, which evidently proves the high eftimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify, "that the bay horfe called KNOWS-"LEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capel-"la, and was fix years old laft May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal.]

"Knowsley, June 15, 1801."

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1775, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See fame book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And fo on he may be traced through a noble line of anceftors for ages paft, without a fingle flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female fide.

This extraordinary horfe ran often with great credit at two years old, and at three proved fucceffful; and fo continued until the laft of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchafed for me, and fent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a fweepftakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 fubfcribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H.T. Vane's Puth forward, Sir H. Williamfon's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g c Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Bafto, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He alfo won the Members' Plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowfley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He alfo won a fweepftake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calender for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuefday May 28, a fweepftakes of 20 guineas each, (9 fubfcribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowfley, beating Lord Fetzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gafcoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinfon's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thurfday the 30th following, he alfo won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Caroline, 6 years old. Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Mafter Robert; 6 years old, Mr Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anfon's gr. h. LittleScot, 5 years old.—See Calender for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guildford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 ftone 4 lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchefter, July 8. His Majefty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowfley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Afparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowfley.

Lewes, Auguft 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was one by Knowfley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowfley Thurfday following he one a fubfcription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Belleftima, and Mr. Ladbroke's Humbug. See Calendar for 1800—78 & 79.

Litchfield, on Thurfday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 ftone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowfley

Notwithftanding thefe evidences of Knowfley's fuperior worth, yet it is my wifh that gentlemen fhould be ftill further fatisfied by a perfonal view of him; it is alfo my defire that thofe who are inclined to fpeak and act candidly, would vifit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the paftures, that they may be fatisfied that nothing here aflerted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1802.

N. B. I will not be anfwerable or involuntary efcapes or accidents.

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District of Virginia, Richmond,

Supervifor's Office, June 2d, 1802.

IN purfuance of a direction of the act of Congrefs of the 16th of March laft, entituled, an act to amend the act entituled, "an act to lay and collect a Direct Tax within the United States," public notification is hereby made, that tranfcripts from the tax lifts of the feveral Collectors of direct tax in the diftrict or ftate of Virginia, containing all lands which, according to the provifions of the act, to lay and collect a direct tax, are liable to be fold for non-payment of the faid tax, fpecifying the perfons in whofe names the aflefiments were originally made, and the fums refpectively due thereon, are lodged in this office, and are open to the free infpection of all concerned. Alfo that the tax due on the faid lands may be paid to the Collector within whofe divifion (the fame being compofed of a county or town as below) the aforefaid lands are contained, or to the Supervifor at this place, at any time within the fpace of fix months from the date hereof.

And in further purfuance of the faid amendatory act, notice is hereby given, that the Collectors of direct tax in the diftrict or ftate of Virginia, will proceed at the hour of 12 o'clock on the refpective days and at the places following, in their refpective divifions, compofed as aforefaid, (and to continue the fame in like manner, from day to day, until completed) to fell at public fale, fo much of all lands in the counties and towns refpectively named (inclufive of new counties formed by divifions fince the aflefiment) on which any part of the tax fhall remain unpaid at the expiration of fix months from the date hereof, as will be fufficient to fatisfy the fame, together with all coits and charges incurred in preparing for, advertifing, and making the faid fales, that is to fay,

On Monday	the	27th	day of	December	next, at the courthoufe of Accomac county.
On Monday	the	30th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Amherft county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Albemarle county.
On Thurfday	the	23d	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Amelia county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Auguita county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of the town of Alexandria.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Bedford county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Buckingham county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Brunfwick county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Berkeley county.
On Tuefday	the	26th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Brooke county.
On Thurfday	the	9th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Botetourt county.
On Tuefday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Bath county.
On Tuefday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Caroline county.
On Thurfday	the	16th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Charles City county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Culpeper county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Campbell county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Charlotte county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Cumberland county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Chefterfield county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Dinwiddie county.
On Thurfday	the	23d	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Elizabeth City county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Effex county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Fauquier county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Fluvanna county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Franklin county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Frederick county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Fairfax county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Gloucefter county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Goochland county.
On Thurfday	the	23d	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Greenfville county.
On Tuefday	the	28th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Greenbrier county.
On Tuefday	the	28th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Grayfon county.
On Wednefday	the	15th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Hanover county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Henrico county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Henry county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Halifax county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Harrifon county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Hampfhire county.
On Wednefday	the	15th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Hardy county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of James City county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Ile O'Wight county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of King and Queen county.
On Thurfday	the	6th	day of	January	next, at the courthoufe of King George county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	December	next, at the courthoufe of King William county.
On Tuefday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Kanawa county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Lancafter county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Loudon county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Louifa county.
On Thurfday	the	9th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Lunenburg county.
On Tuefday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Lee county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Mathews county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Middlefex county.
On Thurfday	the	23d	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Madifon county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Mecklenburg county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Monongalia county.
On Tuefday	the	7th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Montgomery county.
On Thurfday	the	9th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of New Kent county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Northumberland county.
On Thurfday	the	6th	day of	January	next, at the courthoufe of Nottoway county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	December	next, at the courthoufe of Northampton county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Nanfemond county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Norfolk county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Norfolk Borough.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Ohio county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Orange county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Prince William county.
On Thurfday	the	30th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Patrick county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Pittfylvania county.
On Wednefday	the	15th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Powhatan county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Prince Edward county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Princefs Anne county.
On Tuefday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Prince George county.
On Tuefday	the	7th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Pendleton county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of the town of Peterfburg.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Richmond county.
On Tuefday	the	21ft	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Rockingham county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Randolph county.
On Tuefday	the	7th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Rockbridge county.
On Tuefday	the	28th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Ruffell county.
On Tuefday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Shenandoah county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Southampton county.
On Tuefday	the	28th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Surry county.
On Thurfday	the	16th	day of	January	next, at the courthoufe of Suffex county.
On Thurfday	the	16th	day of	December	next, at the courthoufe of Spotfylvania county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Stafford county.
On Thurfday	the	9th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Warwick county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Weftmoreland county.
On Tuefday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Wythe county.
On Tuefday	the	21ft	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of Wafhington county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthoufe of York county.

And as this publication is the only one required to be made on this fubject, the 1ft, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th fections of the amendatory act referred to, are fubjoined hereto, for the more perfect information of all concerned; and to place them, particularly thofe whofe lands may have been aflefied in wrong names, the more certainly on their guard.

EDWARD CARRINGTON,

Supervifor of the Diftrict of Virginia.

AN ACT.

To amend an act, entitled "An act to lay and collect a Direct Tax within the United States."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houfe of Reprefentatives of the United States of America, in Congrefs aflembled*, That the collectors in each diftrict fhall prepare and tranfmit to their refpective fupervifors, correct lifts of all lands within their refpective collection diftricts, which by the act paffed the 14th day of July, one thoufand feven hundred and ninety eight, entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," they now are, or hereafter fhall be authorifed to advertife for fale, fpecifying therein the perfons in whofe names the aflefiments were originally made, and the fums due thereon, refpectively; of which lifts it fhall be the duty of the fupervifor, in all cafes, to caufe correct tranfcripts to be made out, and caufe to to be inferted, for five weeks fucceffively, in one or more newfpapers publifhed within his diftrict, one of which fhall be the gazette in which are publifhed, by authority, the laws of the ftate within whofe limits the faid diftrict may be compriled, if there be any fuch gazette, a notification that fuch tranfcripts are lodged at his office, and are open to the free inipection of all parties concerned, and alfo notifying, that the tax due upon the faid lands may be paid to the collector within whofe divifion the aforefaid lands are contained, or to the fupervifor of the diftrict, at any time within the fpace of fix months from the date of fuch notification, and the time when, and places where, fales will be made of all lands, upon which any part of the direct tax fhall remain due after the expiration of the time aforefaid.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in cafe of failure, on the part of the owner or owners of the aforefaid lands to pay within the aforefaid time, the full amount of tax due thereon, the collectors under the direction, and with the approbation of their refpective fupervifors, fhall immediately proceed to fell, at public fale, at the times and places mentioned in the advertifement of the fupervifor, fo much of the lands aforefaid as may be fufficient to fatisfy the fame, together with all the coits and charges of preparing lifts, advertifing and notifying as aforefaid, and of fale.

Sec. 3. AND *be it further enacted*, That the aforefaid tax, including all coits and charges as aforefaid, fhall be and remain a lien upon all lands and other real eftate, on which the fame has been aflefied, until the tax due upon the fame, including all coits and charges, fhall have been collected, or until a fale fhall have been effected, according to the provifion of this act, or of the act to which this is a fupplement.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cafes wherein any tract of land, may have been aflefied, in one aflefiment, which at the time when fuch aflefiment was made, was actually divided into two or more diftinct parcels, each parcel having one or more diftinct proprietor or proprietors, it fhall be the duty of the collector, to receive in manner aforefaid, from any proprietor or proprietors, thus fituated, his or their proportion of the tax due upon fuch tract; and thereupon, the land of the proprietor or proprietors upon which the tax fhall have been thus paid, fhall be forever difcharged from any part of the tax due under the original aflefiment.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in any cafe in which it may have happened that lands actually belonging to one perfon, may have been or hereafter fhall be aflefied in the name of another, and no fale of the fame fhall yet have been made, the fame proceedings fhall be had for the fale of the aforefaid lands, in order to raife the tax aflefied in relation to the fame, as is provided by the eleventh fection of the act to which this is a fupplement, in the cafe of lands aflefied, the owner whereof is unknown; and fuch fale fhall transfer and pafs to the purchafer, a good and effectual title.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the right of redemption referved to the owners of lands and tenements fold under this act or the act to which this is a fupplement, fhall, in no wife, be affected or impaired: Provided always, that the owners of lands which fhall thus be fold after the paffing of this act, in order to avail themfelves of that right, fhall make payment, or tender of payment, within two years from the time of fale, for the ufe of the purchafer, his heirs or affigns, of the amount of the faid tax, coits and charges, with intereft for the fame, at the rate of twenty five per cent. per annum.

2

NOTICE.

The Subfcribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the firm of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchafe of Country Produce.

Should any bufinefs be offered in the Commiffion Line, it will meet due attention from *Thomas Crews*, refiding in Lynchburg, and *Will. Long*, here.

Their Office is on the fecond ftory above Meffrs. ELLIS & ALLAN'S Store.

Will. Long,
Thomas Crews.

Richmond, Jan. 1ft, 1802.

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NOTICE!

ALL perfons indebted to the late houfe of HOOPER & TOLER, are hereby requefted to take notice, that unlefs payment of their refpective balances fhall be immediately either made or fecured, fuits will be inftituted againft them indifcriminately.

ROBERT GAMBLE,
JAMES BROWN,
CHARLES J. MACMURDO, } Trufts.

May 29, 1802. 3w.

4

NOTICE!

THAT I intend foon to clofe my Executorfhip of the eftate of the late ROBERT BROWN, of the city of Richmond: Thofe who have claims againft that eftate are defired to make them known. This notice will be plead in bar to every claim made after the firft day of Auguft next, enfuing.

Thofe indebted to the eftate are requefted to make payment.

JAMES LYLE,
Surviving Executor.

Manchefter, May 18, 1802. 3w.

4

John Henry,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

White and yellow Nankeens,
Complete table fets of blue and white China, of 156 pieces;
China Bowls of different fizes in tubs;
Imperial Tea;
Canton and Garden Fans; and
SEWING SILK:

Imported in the fhip Mount-Vernon, lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Canton, which with a few puncheons of

High proof W. I. Rum,

he will fell on moderate terms.

Richmond, 27th April, 1802. tf.

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Wm. & J. H. Fouftee,

HAVING every reafon to believe that they are poffeffed of the *genuine* matter of COW-POX, inform that they are now prepared to inoculate for that difeafe.

Should any gentlemen wifh to prove their fecurity by Vaccination, from the contagion of Small Pox by fubfequent inoculation for the latter, they can be accommodated with a houfe for the purpofe.

If however any fhould prefer to be inoculated for the *SMALL POX*, they may apply.

June, 4th, 1802.

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